



# RAVINIA

*An Advocate for Community Resources*

Published by Friends of the Ravines (FOR)

Spring 2002

## Aliens Invade Your Backyard!

by Elayna M. Grody, Natural Resources Manager, Columbus Recreation and Parks Department

**T**hough your backyard and neighborhood ravine look like tranquil areas of nature, a war is being waged. A war that most native Ohioans are losing. This war is between aggressive, non-native plants and the beautiful Ohio wildflowers and trees that have existed in these places for hundreds of years. In Ohio, invasive species are the biggest threat to rare and endangered species.

The aggressive plants are called invasive species. These plants eliminate the natives and create a "habitat" where only one or two invasive species exists, threatening the biodiversity of our ecosystems.

Invasive plants out-compete and eliminate our native plants in a variety of ways. Some have longer growing seasons. This gives them a jump on the native plants robbing them of sunlight, water and soil nutrients. Some produce large quantities of seeds, eliminating natives by out-numbering them. Others deal in chemical warfare. They send toxic chemicals into the soils that kill off any other plant trying to grow near them.

Though most invasive plants were introduced for landscaping, erosion control, wildlife habitat or garden plants, they have now found their way into every habitat type across Ohio. For additional information on how certain plants got here, see page 3.

Though the war is currently favoring invasive plants, you can help turn the tide. Because of the invasive plants' aggressive behavior and seed dispersal, they quickly spread from your yard into the ecosystem. The first step would be not to select these plants for your backyard. The next step would be to eliminate those that currently grow in your yard. For a list of alternatives, see page 3.

If you and your neighbors would like to take the next step and adopt a local ravine owned by the Recreation and Parks Department. This can easily be arranged. I would love to work with you to form work teams to eliminate invasive plants in these special places. Please call me at 645-3304. Together, we can win the war against invasive plants in our backyards and ravines.

## Out with Invaders— In with Natives

BY TOM KESSEL

One of the joys of living close to ravine areas is the sense of being close to nature's natural rhythms. However these rhythms have been disturbed. The balances of ravine ecosystems have been put out of kilter by invasive plants. Non-native invasive plants have damaged ravine ecology by effecting a decline in the natural biodiversity. There are fewer spring wildflowers and song-birds. Water quality has deteriorated. The self-supportive nature of forested ravines has been damaged.

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment reported in 1993 that 79 non-native species of plants and animals caused documented losses of \$97 billion from 1906 – 1991 and a possible loss of another \$134 billion in the near future from just 15 more species. Bush honeysuckle, purple leaf winter creeper (*euonymus fortunei*), English ivy, Norway maple, Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus*), garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, privet, autumn olive, and multiflora rose are some of

*Continued on page 3*

## FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD...

The Board of Trustees of Friends of the Ravines has had a remarkable year. In the fall of 2001 we published a long awaited copy of *Ravinia*. Your e-mails and letters were incredible. We had numerous comments on the Bird Watchers list in our last issue. In response to that list, Bob Anderson sent his 1932 list of birds that were also sighted in Glen Echo Ravine. It is interesting to compare the lists. Many birds were the same, but Bob's list included more secretive birds: Scarlet Tanagers, Rose Breasted Grosbeaks, Indigo Buntings and quail. Bob's list is the first piece for our memorabilia file.

Our work continues. We are in the process of collecting information and articles for a much-needed revision of the *Homeowners Guide to Living on Urban Ravines*. On March 28th, we held a well attended community forum on Fighting Invasive Plants in Ohio that featured Marleen Kromer from the Nature Conservancy and Elayna Grody, Natural Resources Manager from Columbus City Recreation and Parks. On April 21 (April 28 rained), we scheduled a Plant Walk on Bill Moose Ravine. The Board of Trustees of FOR is represented on both the Central Ohio Watershed Council and the Clintonville Area Commission's subcommittee on Recreation, Parks and the Environment.

We continue to oversee the Glen Echo Restoration Project. Work on the northern slope is almost complete. Rye Grass has been planted, and volunteers planted 200 black locust trees on Saturday, March 23rd. The reclamation is becoming a reality.

In August 2001 we voted to add Susan Michael Barrett to the Board of Trustees. She lives near Adena Brook and works as an independent educator. Susan wasted no time adopting The Friends of the Ravines' mission to educate the public and protect and conserve ravine areas. She has been instrumental in reactivating the Adena Brook Association in the Overbrook Ravine area.

The Board of Trustees appreciates the many ways that you have helped and inspired us. We thank you for being Friends of the Ravines.

Martha Harter Buckalew  
Chair, Board of Trustees



### Photos

Top: Volunteers Paul Sandstrom and Patricia Miranda planting trees in Glen Echo on March 23.

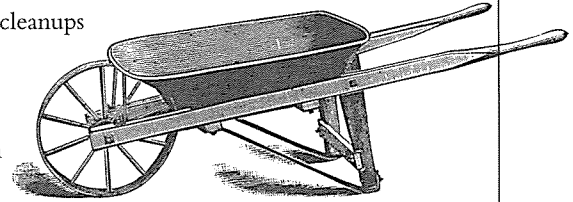
Bottom: Civilian Conservation Corps workers Jamaal Fox (left) and Tyrone Caldwell



## NEWS FROM THE RAVINES

### SPRING CLEAN-UP – MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!

Adena Brook Association, Walhalla Ravine Association, and Friends of the Ravines on Glen Echo are all planning spring cleanups on May 11th to coincide with River Pride Week. May 18th is reserved for a rain date.



### ADENA BROOK (AKA OVERBROOK) RAVINE ASSOCIATION

meets monthly at the Whetstone Library to discuss issues and share interests. They are planning programs and workshops for the year. For more information contact Susan Michael Barrett or Peg Matthews, Co-Chairs, at [adenaoverbrook@aol.com](mailto:adenaoverbrook@aol.com).

### FRIENDS OF THE RAVINE ON GLEN ECHO (FORGE)

continues to provide an open forum to promote the upkeep and preservation of Glen Echo Park and Ravine. FORGE coordinator Chris O'Leary continues to coordinate the Glen Echo Restoration project. For more information call 261-7249.

**IUKA RAVINE ASSOCIATION** reports that restoration of brick streets along Iuka Avenue will likely be postponed due to funding problems through Urban Infrastructure Recovery Funds. Sanitary/storm sewer upgrades will continue as scheduled. Residents concerned about tree loss are working with the sewer contractor on a sewer alignment that would have less impact on the trees overall.

**WALHALLA RAVINE ASSOCIATION** meets monthly on the last Tuesday of every month at the Worldwide Hideout located on the northwest corner of Indianola and Walhalla Roads. Current issues include traffic calming and ravine maintenance issues. The upcoming culvert project along Walhalla Road will begin soon. For more information, contact President Dianne Blankenbaker at [wahallaravine.org](http://wahallaravine.org).

### LIBRARY ACQUIRES URBAN RAVINE

**VIDEO** Columbus Metropolitan Library is acquiring a video titled *Urban Ravines: A Hidden Community Asset* which will be available at the Whetstone Branch.

**LOOKING FOR RAVINE MEMORABILIA** Do you have photos, postcards, or stories about the early history of area ravines? Friends of the Ravines is interested in compiling a history of ravines. To submit materials or photocopies, you can send them to Friends of the Ravines PO Box 82021, Columbus, Ohio 43202. For more information call 261-7249. Some submissions may be selected for reprinting in future issues of *Ravinia*.



the more common pest plants that have invaded ravines. Removal and control of these invaders is an important first step.

If you remove an invasive plant, put a native plant back in its place. Nature does not like a vacuum and another invasive plant might move in to fill the void. The list of native alternatives that will thrive and give beauty to ravines includes Christmas ferns, oak leaf hydrangea, witch hazel, Virginia bluebells, Trillium grandiflora and spicebush (*Lidera benzoin*).

Native plants can be used for home landscaping.

Restoring the ravine's natural areas and systems will take time, effort, and thought, but it will be a real benefit to the future generations. For more information on invasive plants, contact the Ohio Department of Natural Resources or The Nature Conservancy. *The Brooklyn Botanical Garden's Handbook of Invasive Plants: Weeds of the Global Garden #149* is also an excellent resource.

## Do you want to receive a list of native plant nurseries?

Friends of the Ravines is currently compiling a list of nurseries that specialize in Ohio native plants. If you would like to receive a copy, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Friends of the Ravines, PO Box 82021, Columbus, Ohio 43202.



## Who Are They and How Did They Get Here?

Most invasive plants came from other countries and were brought to the United States in the last 100 years. Although there are over 75 different plant species that are invasive in Ohio, below is a list of the most aggressive. You might be surprised by what plants are on the list.

Purple Loosestrife  
(*Lythrum salicaria*)

Name	Where it came from	How it got here
<b>Wintercreeper Vine</b> ( <i>Euonymous fortunei</i> )		Used in landscaping and erosion control. <b>This is one of the top problems in our ravines!</b>
<b>Bush Honeysuckle</b> ( <i>Lonicera maackii</i> , <i>L. morrowii</i> , <i>L. tatarica</i> )	China, Japan and Korea	Used as an ornamental. <b>This is one of the top problems in our ravines!</b>
<b>Japanese Honeysuckle</b> ( <i>Lonicera japonica</i> )	Eastern Asia	Used as an ornamental and ground cover.
<b>Lesser Celandine</b> ( <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> )		This is a known problem in the Overbrook Ravine, Kenney Park and elsewhere.
<b>Garlic Mustard</b> ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> )	Europe	Used for herbal and medicinal purposes. <b>Widespread.</b>
<b>Common Privet</b> ( <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> )		Used as an ornamental. <b>Becoming a big problem.</b>
<b>Burning Bush</b> ( <i>Euonymous alatus</i> )		Used as an ornamental. <b>Widespread.</b>
<b>Japanese Knotweed</b> ( <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> )	Asia	Used as an ornamental, for landscaping and erosion control. <b>Just starting to establish in ravines. Spreads rapidly.</b>
<b>Japanese Barberry</b> ( <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> )	Asia	Used as an ornamental.
<b>Purple Loosestrife</b> ( <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> )	Europe and Asia	Came over in ship ballast water. Also used as a garden plant and an ornamental. Takes over wet areas. Starting to become established in Rush Run and a few other ravines.
<b>Periwinkle, Myrtle</b> ( <i>Vinca minor</i> )		Used for landscaping and erosion control.
<b>Multiflora Rose</b> ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> )	Japan, Korea and China	Used as "living fences" for soil conservation and wildlife habitat. <b>Widespread.</b>
<b>Day Lily</b> ( <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> )		Used as a garden plant and an ornamental.
<b>Crown Vetch</b> ( <i>Coronilla varia</i> )		Used for erosion control and landscaping.



# THE CASE OF THE *Woodland Intruder*

BY KETHA ROBBINS

## A "Perfect Setting"

**W**ow! The residence with a small, professionally landscaped front yard was actually a deceiving hillside ranch. The one-story formal front entrance contrasted with a casual, glass-covered, two-story sweeping rear view. The second story back deck hung dramatically over our private ravine. The wooded view was spectacular – a 60' straight drop with a stream directly below. Then, a dense, very mature acre of woods covered the flat bottomland. The front driveway faced a major road. Except for a small lane at the extreme edge of the rear woods, no human could approach from our naturally remote flank. Only wildlife could scale the ravine, and entrance to the deck was limited to the great room and/or the master bedroom/bath areas. We needed this "perfect property," close to conveniences, while providing rest and composure from our demanding schedules.

There, especially on weekends, my dormant senses were revived. It was safe to relax and my inner, true self would surface. All week, I operated under pressure with an intense schedule. By Friday, I felt like a jigsaw puzzle with half the pieces missing. My busy daughter, the only other resident, enjoyed our casual, healing living space too. Occasionally, she would even nap topless on the deck. Another form of spiritual restoration occurred when our fabulous friends would frequent. We certainly shared the blessings that this special property provided.

## The Main Character & Tortured Victim

Tall and peaceful, she was strong and naturally protective. Mostly, she was a free

spirit! Her beauty was more visible when she was just "being herself." It's difficult to guess her age, but she's more old than young. She has been a mother, an educator, and very successful during the prime of her life. Mostly, she's a survivor. For years, she was tortured and no one understood or took the time to truly care. I've known her by many names. A few people have called her horrible things and even cursed her. But her God-given name is Woods.

I didn't mean to neglect her. I allocated some time in the spring to check on her health, trim any strangling vines and position fallen trees to prevent erosion along her steep ridge. But, I didn't become sufficiently alarmed when I noticed that someone was disturbing her. We could never see him visit her from the rear lane.

## The Discovery/The Authorities Are Called

Eventually, I consulted a forest ranger who advised that the health of our woods would deteriorate if fallen trees were removed, rather than allowed to remain for the balance and cycle of nature. We finally identified the elusive intruder, and a neighbor who knew him agreed to intervene. But, the abusive clearing continued. So, I wrote a friendly letter, again with no results. My not-so-friendly, second request finally followed. I was certain the invasion would end when the fire department caught the culprit on our property, burning haystack-sized brush piles.

Now, a few years later, we know that a report was not written. Fortunately, there was an independent witness. Our lives moved on at a torrid pace, and so did the conversion. Between some of our foreign travels we did identify a specific tree theft

in a police report. Again, independent witness testimony was available, and again, nothing happened. Now, almost one half of the woods had been cleared and the invader was regularly mowing to prevent natural seedlings from growing. Much of our privacy was gone. Yet, we still could not stop the villain. The very remote lane proved to be a great advantage for the perpetrator.

## Solving the Real Crime

Obvious crimes might be Trespass, Conversion, Theft, Invasion of Privacy, and Arson. However, our busyness, initial complacency, and responsibility towards everything else in our lives, aided and abetted the injustice to nature. We misused our time management and prioritizing skills, failing to realize what might become of our sanctuary. An earlier, greater, more regular investment of our time should have prevented the now present and constant drain of my time, energy, and finances.

To solve the crime, I did the time. I learned about the importance of the trees and other plant life for our stream, which flows into Blacklick Creek and the City of Columbus water supply. A plan was devised to provide a buffer against pollution caused by pesticides, driveway (or lane) runoff, pet waste, etc. We have planted long-rooted native wildflowers: Goldenrod, Joe Pye Weed, Rattlesnake Master, Dense Blazing Star, Coneflowers, Culver's Root, Cardinal Flower, Cup Plant, Angelica, Pale Indian Plantain, White Turtlehead, sunflowers and assorted sedges to prevent erosion and enhance aesthetic appeal. Eventually, the regenerating native trees will provide too much shade for the wildflowers or any other plant growth, which could potentially offend any interpretation of code restric-



tions. Since we tossed large rocks all around the area near the lane to prevent mowing, Red Maple, ash, Buckeye, Black Walnut, oak and Locust trees are restoring themselves from their natural seed bank. Now they are 1-3 feet tall. We transplanted 8 similar species. These 5-10 foot, small caliper trees should thrive in our full sun, wetland location.

We have also benefited from meeting wonderful neighbors and receiving the support of many new and old friends.

## The Resolve

My resolve is that you and I both will recognize and deal immediately with any potential perpetrator, erosion, easements, invasion of non-native plants, litter, pollution, etc. Let's not be complacent. The time for awareness of ecological, legal, political and social (or socially deviant) issues might be our best time investment.

*Ketha Robbins has spent hours in court, defending herself before Reynoldsburg's Grass Code Enforcer and incurring over \$25,000 in legal fees. We thank her for taking the time to describe her struggle to restore her property to its natural state after an intruder trespassed and cleared her land.*



## Bird Watcher's List

*Two Weeks in April/May 1932, Glen Echo Ravine*

English Sparrow	American Robin	Blue Jay
Cardinal	Slate Colored Junco	Sparrow Hawk
Tufted Titmouse	Flicker	Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush	Pigeon	Mourning Dove
Carolina Wren	Northern Downy Woodpecker	Catbird
Rusty Blackbird	Brown Thrasher	Baltimore Oriole
American Crow	White Throated Sparrow	Scarlet Tanager
Black and White Warbler	Quail	Meadowlark
Red Headed Woodpecker	Oven Bird	Blackburnian Warbler
White Crowned Sparrow	House Wren	Hairy Woodpecker
Black Throated Blue Warbler	American Redstart	Wilson Thrush
Chestnut Sided Warbler	Field Sparrow	Goldfinch
Magnolia Warblers	Rose Breasted Grosbeak	Indigo Bunting

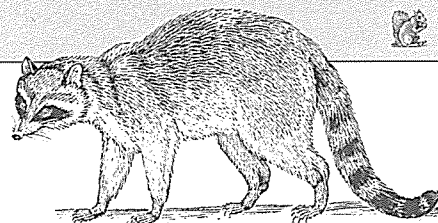


## Adena Brook Residents Save Injured Hawk

Two Adena Brook residents were walking their dogs on Overbrook Drive when one of the dogs made a discovery. The dog had found a stranded red-tailed hawk, which was unable to fly because of an injured wing.

At the advice of neighbors the walkers contacted the Ohio Wildlife Center, which gave detailed instructions on how to handle and transport the bird. The bird traveled to the Wildlife Center in a dog cage. The hawk, since nicknamed Rocky, is gaining weight and strength. Its injured wing has been restructured and is healing. When Rocky is fully recovered, all parties involved including the dogs, will ceremoniously release him where he was originally found.

The Ohio Wildlife Center is located off Sawmill and I-270 at Billingsley Road in Worthington. It is a nonprofit organization run by volunteers and guided by wildlife experts who take care of stranded and wounded wildlife. For more information call 614-793-9453 or contact [ohiowildlifecenter.org](http://ohiowildlifecenter.org).



## Friends of the Ravines Wish List. Can YOU help?

FOR needs expertise in special areas. Let us know what you have to contribute.

- ☐ Grant Writing Expertise    ☐ Expertise in Building a Website  
☐ Organizing Experience    ☐ Researching Skills  
☐ Typing Skills    ☐ Volunteer wherever needed  
☐ Computer Skills    ☐ Other (please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Donate to FOR's Operating Expenses: Make check payable to Clintonville Community Resource Center/Friends of the Ravines. Send to: CCRC, 14 W. Lakeview, Columbus, 43202. CCRC is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization. Your donation is tax-deductible if made through CCRC.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

# STORMWATER: Watershed Public Enemy #1

By JERRY WAGER

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ADMINISTRATOR, POLLUTION, ABATEMENT, AND LAND TREATMENT

About 37" of rain falls in Columbus each year. Depending on the land use in an area, most of this rainfall either percolates into the soil and recharges groundwater, or runs off roofs, parking areas and roads into the city's storm sewers.

Older neighborhoods have two types of sewers: sanitary sewers and storm sewers. Sanitary sewers carry wastewater from home toilets, garbage disposals, washing machines, etc. Although no rainwater should enter sanitary sewers, it often does in older areas like Clintonville - entering through breaks in sewer lines or downspouts connected to sanitary waste lines. This can overload sanitary sewers and cause discharges of sewage on roadways and into creeks during heavy storms. The City of Columbus has several projects scheduled to reduce this problem.

Storm sewers are the other type of sewer lines. Openings, inlets or grates, are found along every street at the curb. These are designed to carry rainwater runoff directly to the ravines and streams to prevent flooding.

A common misconception is that stormwater is "treated" before being discharged to streams. Not true. Anything entering a storm drain eventually finds its way to urban watersheds. If you wash your car in the driveway, spill lawn fertilizer and pesticides on the driveway or street, dump used motor oil or anti-freeze, etc. into the street, rest assured these materials will get to some urban stream or river. Most of these materials can have a serious impact on stream life, often at very low concentrations.

Another misconception is that flooded streets represent a failure of the stormwater system. Again not true. Streets are part

of the stormwater drainage system and are expected to carry rainwater when storm sewer inlets cannot handle more intense storms.

So why is stormwater our biggest problem - at least as far as protecting ravines and their streams?

The negative impacts of stormwater on streams include bacterial contamination, chemical pollution, alteration of base flows and physical impairment of stream channel and substrate. The following briefly describes each of these impacts and relates them to current conditions in ravine watersheds.

There is hardly a warm day that children aren't playing in Glen Echo Creek in Glen Echo Park or Adena Brook, which meanders through Whetstone Park. Both streams are easily accessible and are inviting playgrounds. They are amenities in an urban environment that should be fostered. However, we need to be concerned about bacterial and viral contamination since there are several sources in the watershed including bird droppings, particularly around street and railroad overpasses, pet wastes, and contamination from leaking sanitary sewer lines. Exposure can result in ear, intestinal and other types of infections. While wastes most commonly enter the urban watersheds during periods of rainfall and runoff, fecal bacteria are known to survive in stream sediments for longer periods of time. The City of

Columbus is taking steps to repair leaking sewer lines and illegal connections to storm sewers, but this will only reduce problems, not eliminate them.

Chemical contaminants are common in urban runoff and typically include oil, grease, lead, zinc, cadmium, copper, salt, chromium, phosphorus and ammonia. Most are toxic to fish and aquatic insects, accounting in part for the low level of aquatic species diversity in Adena Brook and lack of it in Glen Echo Creek. Since many of these contaminants are generated by roadways and parking lots, it is unlikely that major improvements in chemical pollution will occur any time soon until better runoff controls are retrofitted for these land uses. Changes in sources, such as use of lead-free gasoline, can also have a positive impact.

Sediment is the greatest water pollutant by volume in the United States, and probably Ohio as well. People are so used to seeing muddy streams and rivers that sediment pollution is often accepted in stride. However, sedimentation imposes huge costs on the public for dredging, drinking water treatment and damage associated with flooding. Sediment is also responsible for destroying aquatic habitat. A variety of controls exists to reduce sediment runoff from construction sites and other locations, and stronger laws requiring their use are beginning to have a pos-

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE →

*A common misconception is that stormwater is "treated" before being discharged to streams. Not true. Anything entering a storm drain eventually finds its way to urban watersheds.*

itive impact. In developed watersheds, sedimentation is less an issue, as long as utility and other occasional construction activities use good sediment control practices. Unfortunately, workers at small construction sites, e.g., repair of water, gas and sewer lines often don't bother to use controls.

The last impact of urban stormwater runoff – and by far the most serious and long lasting – are changes in hydrology and stream channel morphology (shape). As a watershed becomes more impervious, with more housing, parking lots and roadways, more water is discharged with more energy from storm sewers into brooks and creeks. This has two negative impacts: (1) less ground water is available to recharge the stream to keep it flowing year round, and (2) the additional energy generated by greater volumes, frequency, and duration of water destabilizes stream

channels. At first, the channel deepens, ultimately the channel becomes “entrenched” to the point that the steeper banks become unstable and collapse. This process undermines bridge abutments and sewer or utility lines that cross the stream. Eventually the channel widens. As channels widen, roadways, bridges and other structures can be threatened. Stabilizing the banks of an entrenched stream can be very costly, and can prevent stream recovery that occurs as streams reestablish new floodplains, sinuosity and in-stream habitats like pools and riffles.

What can residents do? First, anyone living along a ravine or who values its environment should be concerned about changes in stormwater management by the City of Columbus that could affect watershed. Using Adena Brook as an example, remember that its watershed or drainage area is large and includes much

land on the east side of I-71, from Morse Road south of Cooke, all the way to Karl Road. Secondly, residents should learn about where the stormwater goes from their own residences. Never “dump” your downspouts directly to the ravine. This can destabilize soils and create serious erosion problems. Lastly, encourage local neighborhood organizations, such as area commissions to adopt design guidelines for redeveloping commercial property to use on-site stormwater reduction and detention practices, such as grassed swales that can retain runoff from parking areas. The division of Soil & Water Conservation at the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (614-265-6610) and the Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials Project at The Ohio State University (<http://nemo.osu.edu/>) are good sources of information on stormwater management practices.



## Engineers Seek Input from Adena Brook Residents about Sanitary Sewer Project

A good thing has happened. An engineer submitting a design to the City of Columbus for work on the Adena Brook/Overbrook Sanitary Sewer Project happened to see *Ravinia* at the Whetstone Library. Friends of the Ravines was contacted and a meeting was set up so the engineer's design would reflect the watershed group's interests. Roger Jacobson from R.D. Zande and Associates and James E. Hayes of Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. met with Friends of the Ravines Board Members Sherrill Massey, Susan Michael Barrett and Jerry Wager from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

In response to that meeting, Susan Barrett organized a meeting of the Adena Brook Association to solicit input from residents in the Overbrook Ravine area. Attendees learned that 2002 is a

year of design for rehabilitating existing sanitary sewer lines using a process called trenchless technology. Many sanitary sewer lines run near as well as in Adena Brook. The project extends from Indianola west across High Street into Whetstone Park. Work is slated to begin in 2003.

Residents learned about trenchless technology. Their major concern was degradation of the environment and fears that land and water quality would be compromised. The opportunity to pose questions before the finalization of the design was both constructive and educational for Adena Brook residents, the engineers and Cheryl Roberto, Director of Utilities for the City of Columbus.

For more information on trenchless technology, go to <http://trenchlessonline.com>.



*Friends of the Ravines Says*

## Thank You!

### Community Forum Speakers

Elayna Grody  
Marleen Kromer

### Glen Echo Restoration

Bob Barbosky  
John Husted  
Chris O'Leary

### Glen Echo Tree Planting

Virginie Bouchard  
Patricia Miranda  
Paul Sandstrom

### Legal Assistance

Windell F. Fisher

### Operating Assistance

Community Resource Center

### Programming/Technical Assistance

Jerry Wager

### Plant Walk Guide

Greg Schneider



# FRIENDS OF THE RAVINES WANTS YOU!

Yes! I want to be a friend of the ravines. Please call me when you need volunteers to help with mailings, plantings, or cleanups. In addition I have special skills and expertise to offer:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to:  
Friends of the Ravines  
P.O. Box 82021  
Columbus, Ohio 43202

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*Ravinia* is the official publication of Friends of the Ravines

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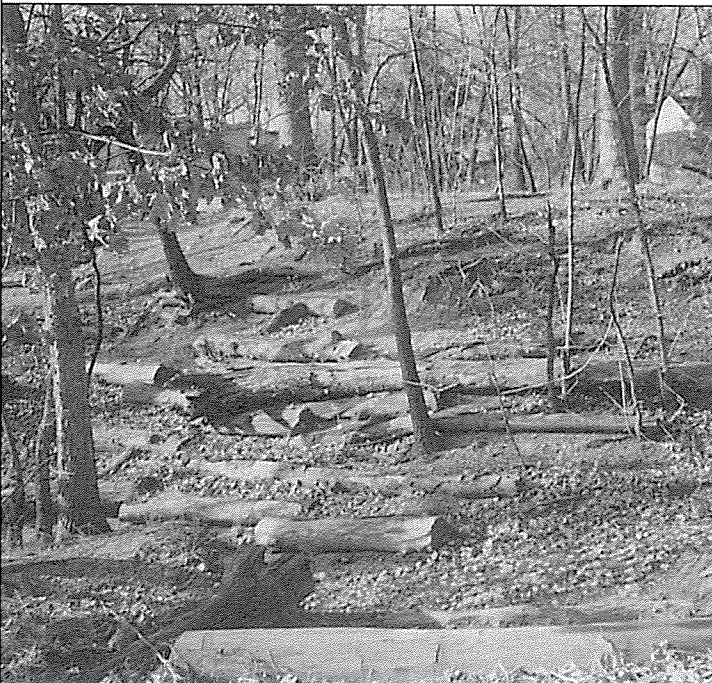
Submissions and suggestions are welcome.

## FRIENDS OF THE RAVINES BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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*There has been much progress on the Glen Echo Ravine Restoration Project. The photo above shows the badly eroded northern slope after FOR oversaw the installation of log gabions backfilled with topsoil. Rye grass has been planted, and volunteers planted 200 black locust trees on Saturday, March 23rd. The reclamation is becoming a reality.*